

## ERRATA

NUREG-1805 Fire Dynamics Tools (FDT)<sup>s</sup> - Quantitative Fire Hazard Analysis Methods for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Fire Protection Inspection Program

Page 5-12, Equation 5-15

Replace

$$\pi F_{1 \rightarrow 2, H} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{b+1}}{\sqrt{b-1}} - \frac{a^2 + (b+1)^2 - 2(b+1 + ab \sin \theta)}{\sqrt{AB}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} \sqrt{\frac{(b-1)}{(b+1)}} + \\ \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{C}} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{ab - (b^2 - 1) \sin \theta}{\sqrt{b^2 - 1} \sqrt{C}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{(b^2 - 1) \sin \theta}{\sqrt{b^2 - 1} \sqrt{C}} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

by

$$\pi F_{1 \rightarrow 2, H} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{b+1}{b-1}} - \frac{a^2 + (b+1)^2 - 2(b+1 + ab \sin \theta)}{\sqrt{AB}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} \sqrt{\frac{(b-1)}{(b+1)}} + \\ \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{C}} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{ab - (b^2 - 1) \sin \theta}{\sqrt{b^2 - 1} \sqrt{C}} + \tan^{-1} \frac{(b^2 - 1) \sin \theta}{\sqrt{b^2 - 1} \sqrt{C}} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

Replace

Table 17-1. Standard Time-Temperature Curve Points

<b>Time</b>	<b>Temperature °C (°F)</b>
5 min	38 (100)
10 min	704 (1,300)
30 min	843 (1,550)
1 hr	927 (1,700)
2 hr	1,010 (1,850)
4 hr	1,093 (2,000)

By

Table 17-1. Standard Time-Temperature Curve Points

<b>Time</b>	<b>Temperature °C (°F)</b>
5 min	538 (1,000)
10 min	704 (1,300)
30 min	843 (1,550)
1 hr	927 (1,700)
2 hr	1,010 (1,850)
4 hr	1,093 (2,000)
8 hr	1,260 (2,300)

Replace

$$K_1 = \frac{2 (0.4 \sqrt{k\rho c})}{mc_p}$$

By

$$K_1 = \frac{2 (0.4 \sqrt{k\rho c}) A_T}{mc_p}$$

And:

$T_g$  = upper layer gas temperature rise above ambient ( $T_g - T_a$ ) (K)

$k$  = thermal conductivity of the interior lining (kW/m-K)

$A_T$  = area of the compartment boundaries surface (m<sup>2</sup>)

$\rho$  = density of the interior lining (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$c$  = thermal capacity of the interior lining (kJ/kg-K)

$\dot{Q}$  = heat release rate of the fire (kW)

$m$  = mass of the gas in the compartment (kg)

$c_p$  = specific heat of air (kJ/kg-k)

$t$  = exposure time (sec)